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GAIN FROM PEON INFLUX WEIGHED AGAINST LOSSES

Arguments Favoring and Opposing Application of Quota Are Summarized

EMPLOYERS EMPHASIZE LABOR REQUIREMENTS

Exclusionists Urge Use of Machines and Point to Racial Problems

Whether the United States shall still its "back door" against the great influx of "cheap labor" from Mexico is one of the most keenly debated questions before Congress. A two-year study of the conditions under which this racial movement is taking place and of the social, political, and economic problems involved has been summarized for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in six articles, of which the following is the sixth.

By STUART R. WARD

Legislation now before Congress, notably the Box bill which would restrict Mexican immigration to approximately 1500 a year, has raised widespread public discussion as to whether peon immigration should be continued, modified, or prohibited altogether.

The chief question for decision is: "Are Mexican laborers, taking all social, political and economic factors into consideration, a national asset or a liability?"

While it is not the function of these articles either to urge or oppose a limitation of peon immigration, it may be worth while to summarize certain fundamental considerations upon which the decision must finally rest:

1. Is the number of peons already in the United States, or the number likely to immigrate, large enough to warrant restriction?

As already noted, estimates of our Mexican population vary from 1,000,000 to 3,000,000; the present average official influx is 50,000 a year, with probably as many more entering unofficially.

International Question

2. What would be the international reaction, if any, should restrictions be placed upon Mexican admissions?

On one hand it is pointed out that restriction would effectively aid Mexico's own policy of retaining her citizens at home for future development of her mines and other resources. On the other hand, to refuse admission to the nationals of any country is to run the risk of offending national pride.

3. How great is the need for peon laborers?

Many farm organizations, chambers of commerce, and individual citizens maintain that any considerable limitation of the present influx would ruin for vital agricultural enterprises; that many farms would be abandoned, and prices of many products would rise.

The advocates of restriction reply that we have enough peons for our actual needs. In any case, they say, it is unfair to encourage Mexicans to come to the United States, to hire them for a time and then discharge them, expecting public charity to supplement inadequate earnings until such time workers are needed again.

4. To what extent could present and future labor needs be reduced?

(a) Through state and national labor bureaus, co-operating to shift laborers from place to place in response to seasonal needs?

Those who favor restrictions point out that in both the middle West and western states, efforts have been made to establish such bureaus, and with some success. The opposition replies that it is next to impossible

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British Navy to Record Temperature 9 Miles Up

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
London

THIRTY-FIVE ships of the British Navy, according to Com. L. G. Garbett, superintendent of the naval section of the Air Ministry, are being equipped with high balloon apparatus to take observations and record temperatures in the upper atmosphere at all heights up to nine miles.

Speaking at the Royal United Service Institution on "Meteorology and the Fighting Services," Commander Garbett said that the temperature decreased with increasing altitude up to about 40,000 feet and then remained stationary or increased. High altitude temperatures, he said, were lower over the equator than over the temperate zones. About 200 observations were made last year, 1000 would be made this year, and 2000 next year.

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Great Activity Is Reported in Motor Trades

Employment Figures From Michigan Said to Point to New Peak Record

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—The continued upward swing in automotive production and employment which observers believe points toward a new peak period in the industry within a short time, is attested by latest reports available here and from other principal Michigan cities.

Records of the Employers' Association of Detroit for the week ended March 20 show a total of 243,416 workers employed in the plants of member firms, comprising about two-thirds of the factory workers in the Detroit district. This is an increase of 2,002 over the corresponding week and 16,401 over the corresponding week in 1927. It is estimated that 360,000 workers are now engaged in Detroit plants. Record employment in this area was experienced in 1926, when there were 412,000 persons at work.

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Corner of Medieval Street Preserved Entire in One of England's Oldest Cities



Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

It is Expected That the Restored Street Will Be Devoted to the Sale of Antiques, and the Picture Shows "Ye Olde Curiosity Shoppe" Already in Place. The Site of Paston Place, Located Here, Has Been Identified; the Residence Was Burned Down in 1507. John and Margaret Paston Rebuilt the Church at the Top of the Hill in 1460. This Being Erected on the Site of an Earlier One. The Briton's Arms, in the Right-Hand Corner of the Picture, Is an Inn Said to Have Been Named for George III.

AGE LIMITATIONS BEING REMOVED, EDUCATOR SAYS

"Pre-School" Training for 2 to 5-Year-Olds Soon, Conference Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—New systems by which greater progress is being made in elementary education, the first week in April, when it is stated that schedules will be increased from the present average daily output of 1500 to 2000 cars daily. A goal of 5000 cars daily has been set for midsummer. Unfilled orders are given at approximately 750,000. In addition substantial increases in Ford employment are planned at principal assembly plants of the company throughout the country.

Age limitations are being removed from juvenile education, Prof. Bird T. Baldwin of the University of Iowa told the conference. He declared that within the next five years children from 2 to 5 years old would be receiving "pre-school" training.

The "pre-school" training has been in operation in 18 leading factories of that city, for the week ended March 17, an increase of 973 over the previous week. The report of the Jackson Employers' Association, which is the highest point reached since the peak period in 1924. While complete employment figures are not available in Flint and Pontiac, employment is showing a marked increase in these cities due to the heavy operations of Chevrolet, Buick, Oakland, Pontiac and other General Motors units.

The pleasing outlook in the automotive industry is reflected particularly in expansion plans by General Motors. Announcement of the completion of new assembly plant and shipping buildings costing \$3,000,000 by the Oakland Motor Company at El Segundo, Calif., was received by General Motors that a contract has been awarded for the erection of a new Chevrolet plant at Bay City representing an expenditure of more than \$1,000,000.

It is understood that this building, which will be completed in four months, will be utilized for the manufacture of parts.

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City of Norwich Preserves Ancient Street in Entirety

Protests of Antiquary Save It From Demolition, and Its Mediæval Features Are Now to Be Perpetuated, Cobblestones and All

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORWICH, Eng.—Norwich is making the interesting experiment of preserving an entire medieval street. Anybody who has some knowledge of older England will be struck by the necessity of some such move. The very features of these towns, which are saturated, so to speak, with the past, are slowly being altered to meet modern requirements. Thoroughfares have to be widened, houses pulled down, spaces made to erect new factories.

Short of preserving a whole city and that might possibly be considered where the town is small and commercially unimportant, the Norwich plan seems the only course. To show how real the need is, the houses in Elm Hill, for that is the name of the street, were originally saved from destruction by the intervention of Walter Rye, a well-known antiquary. When a length of 1750 ft. for the same street was passed into the hands of a contractor a controversy immediately arose as to what should be done with them. One suggestion was that they should be demolished to make room for a factory. The idea was followed by many protests that with the help of an Ancient Buildings Committee, it was decided to rebuild the houses at a cost of £4000, the work to be completed within four years.

Elm Hill goes down a slope. It is very narrow, very quiet, and has suggestion of profound somnolence which is the charm of the older towns. The street is an interesting one, and dates back to 1542. Where it bends round is an old inn, The Briton's Arms, with a thatched roof, and stories which just out over

the pavement. One authority says that it received its name out of respect to George III, who, in a moment of exhalation, mentioned that he gloried in the name of Briton. It is said, however, and here is the amusing point, that the original name was the King's Arms, but that the title was later changed out of antipathy to the same monarch.

After the bend the street descends in a gentle curve, and to see the place properly you should stand near The Briton's Arms. From this point there is no real turn—Elm Hill goes down into the shadows thrown by the old houses. It is the northern side which the corporation owns, and which is being restored under the direction of William Weir, architect to the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Where a part of the pavement is removed, the old stones are laid in the same order as when they were first used.

The street is chiefly known for its association with the Paston family. It is only comparatively recently, however, that the actual site of the house, Paston Place, was identified among the property now being restored. At the same time a few fragments were discovered—fragments which had apparently escaped the fire in 1507, which destroyed it.

John and Margaret Paston rebuilt the church of St. Peter Hungate, the church which stands at the top of Elm Hill. The work was completed in 1460. The date is on the jamb of the north door, and there is a representation of a young oak springing from the roots of a dead trunk—to indicate that the church was rebuilt out of the ruins of an older one.

Mr. Coolidge's Wit Saves Him a Speech

Accepted Invitation Provided He Wouldn't Be Called Upon—He Saw He Wasn't

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—President Coolidge accepts numerous invitations on condition he shall not be expected to speak. Now and then venturesome presiding officers, while technically observing the injunctions of Mr. Coolidge, lay down, subtly suggest, in one way or another "a few remarks" which are more than welcome.

Not long ago the President attended a Founder's Day celebration of the Carnegie Institute at Pittsburgh. It was understood by all concerned he would be on the platform during the exercises, but enact looking in almost any direction, one could see it.

southern Democracy is idolatrous of Woodrow Wilson and all his works.

In the Birmingham office of one of the candidates for delegate I asked what was the outlook for "Jim" Reed.

"Not a chance," was the sententious reply.

For answer he pointed over his shoulder to a picture on his wall. It was a portrait of President Wilson. The intensity of Reed's attacks on the Wilson policies is today the chief obstacle between him and the Democratic nomination.

Which suggests another reflection.

This State, like two or three others in the South, is ripe for revolt against the Democratic Party if controlled by the Smithwets. But that revolt will be a moral revolt, based on complete disavowal of the forces back of Smith, and of the policies which they hope to erect upon the national government.

G. O. P. Corruption Charge

To counteract this attitude the Smithwets are ringing the changes upon the evidences, so plentifully laid bare by the Walsh committee, of corruption within the official ranks.

They go back to Dougherty and Forster, Fall and Sinclair, the National Committee deficit, and the bundles of Liberty bonds. And when the comment is made that the present Administration had nothing to do with these scandals the instant retort is made, "Has it ever condemned them?"

A month ago I believed, and said in print, that in my judgment the Teapot Dome revelations were unlikely to affect materially Republican prospects in the pending election. Today the situation has changed. It is true that I have recently been in touch with southern Democratic communities, but they have been places in which feeling has run high against the domination of the Democratic Party by the worst forces in its northern organization.

There was, and is, great possibility of some of the southern states going Republican. But unless there shall be apparent, on the part of leaders in the present Administration, some indication of indignation over the scandals now being daily revealed, or some vigorous condemnation of the individuals involved, the South will stick to its time-honored political

COURT-MARTIAL STIRS BRITISH NAVAL CIRCLES

Inquiry Into "Whole Circumstances" of Royal Oak Affair Is Demanded

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The Royal Oak affair, which for the first time in years caused a rear admiral to haul down his flag under extraordinary circumstances, promises to become a historic incident in the British Navy.

The official secret, which Conservatives as well as Labor members of Parliament sought to break by questioning Admiralty representatives on the floor of the House of Commons, is as thick as ever on the eve of the courts-martial of Capt. K. G. B. Dewar and Commander H. M. Daniel.

The Admiralty has declined to state the nature of the charges for which Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel are to be tried at Gibraltar March 29-31, on the ground that the case is sub judice.

Meanwhile Rear Admiral B. St. G. Collard, of the Royal Oak, has been placed by the Admiralty on short pay, and is thus immune from court-martial. All three officers have exemplary service records. Entirely apart from the controversy, however, according to Lieutenant Commander J. M. Kenworthy, M. P. for Hull Central, who was interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, is the desire of naval members of Parliament to secure public assurance that the courts-martial shall not be so narrowed or limited in scope as to thwart the presentation of the merits of the case and prevent justice being done to all concerned.

Asks Fair Trials

It appears that Commander Daniel, following a series of incidents aboard the Royal Oak, presented a complaint, in accordance with the Naval Discipline Act, to Captain Dewar, which the latter handed to Rear Admiral Collard with the request that he forward it to Sir Roger Keyes, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet. A trial by court-martial was ordered at the request of Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel, following the unsatisfactory result of a preliminary court inquiry at Malta and the temporary suspension of the captain and commander.

It is now asked, despite the Admiralty's assurance that both officers shall have fair trials, whether the "terms of reference" or charges against them will ignore the reasons for their protest to Sir Roger Keyes and Capper are the only eminent Republicans who have spoken out, and two of these are Progressives, out of harmony with the Administration.

BLACK SHIRTS WARNED BY BENITO MUSSOLINI

ROME (AP)—The ninth anniversary of Fascism was not only emphasized by the message of the Premier, Benito Mussolini, to the Black Shirts, but by a celebration in the Chamber of Deputies, at which Robert Farinacci, former secretary of the Fascist Party, delivered a stirring speech, describing the struggle and meaning of the Fascist revolution.

Signor Mussolini's message had

particular reference to what are known as the Avanguardisti, the youths who today moved out of their own organization into the party proper. He called upon all the Black Shirts to be "on guard."

BISHOP LAWRENCE TO TOUR EUROPE SOON

Rt. Rev. William Lawrence of Boston, recently made bishop of the American Episcopal churches of Europe, will said within the next few weeks for his initial tour of inspection, it is announced here.

In addition to visiting all the cities in which there are churches of the American Episcopal denomination, Bishop Lawrence will deliver sermons in Paris, Nice, Rome, Florence, Geneva, Munich, Dresden and London.

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case stated with justice, what chance is there for a poor man on the lower deck?"

"There is no question," said Commander Bellairs, "that the Royal Oak was a happy and contented ship. But it is enjoined on the captain that he must note every abuse of power and check it, and must uphold the legitimate authority of all officers under his command. We know that the captain and commander have been publicly disgraced, sent home; we know that the whole crew rushed to the side and cheered them when they left the ship."

Carlyle on Discipline

Commander Bellairs quoted Carlyle, "discipline is a kind of miracle and works by faith."

"Let the Admiralty be careful not to undermine that faith," Commander Bellairs concluded. It is alleged that in official circles there is a disposition to sustain the military and naval martinetism against those rigorous, sometimes unfair, decisions a subaltern has no appeal.

A leader in the effort to democratize the British Navy is Lieut.-Commander H. D. Capper of Bishopstone. "From 1818 to the nineties," he says, "there had been a total cessation of promotion to commissions in the Royal Navy of men from the lower deck," although history tempts with the names of brilliant admirals whose origin was before the date. In 1892 the Admiralty, which provided for the promotion of 100 Royal Navy reserve officers to lieutenants was published. Since then the British Jack Tar has slowly gained recognition when worthy of admission to higher rank.

Thus it happens that for the forthcoming "naval welfare conference" at Chatham, the representatives are now meeting at Portsmouth to formulate 12 "general requests," for reform on behalf of the men on the lower deck in three home ports.

Day Kimball, the barrister, who will act as "prisoner's friend" for Captain Dewar and Commander Daniel, left for Gibraltar last night and the others interested in the Royal Oak case sailed from Southampton today.

CULTURAL EFFORT SEEN AS NECESSITY

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The first convention of the League of Nations Institute for Cultural Co-operation which has its seat in Paris was successfully concluded here after a duration of three days.

The principal point in the agenda dealt with closer co-operation in the exchange of information among high schools of politics which were formed in many countries as a result of the war.

Participants in the convention representing the United States, England, Germany, France, Austria, Holland, Italy, Poland and Switzerland drafted a statement stressing the necessity of such close co-operation in educational, bibliographical and other matters which will be filed with the Institute.

LADY MARY BAILEY BALKED IN FLIGHT

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Mail to-day printed a dispatch from Cairo saying that Lady Mary Bailey has been balked in her attempt to make a solo flight from England to Cape Town, S. Africa, as a summer holiday.

Unless she is accompanied, she will not be allowed to go beyond Khartum, officials of the British residency in Egypt told her.

Authorities in the Sudan are understood to have disapproved the flight because they consider that the dangers which would follow a forced landing made it hazardous for a woman to make the flight alone.

Happy and Contented Ship

Commander Bellairs said in the Commons that if the court-martial was to be concerned merely with the form of the complaint the officers sent in, the gravamen of the charge would not be investigated unless there was also a court-martial of the rear admiral, and this was now impossible, as a result of the Admiralty's action in placing Rear Admiral Collard on shore pay without suspension, pending an official sitting of the charges against subordinates. These specifications may be delayed by the fleet admiral 24 hours after hearings. If a full inquiry is not allowed, Commander Bellairs declared on the floor of the House, "won't everybody say if the captain of a great battleship cannot get his

GENEVA EXPERTS ARE RECONSIDERING TECHNICALITIES

Russians Spring Another Surprise Motion—Omnibus Resolution Agreed On

BY CARLIS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA.—When Mr. Perez, the Argentine delegate, rose in the Preparatory Disarmament Commission yesterday afternoon and said in effect that he did not know where he was, upbraided assent greeted his statement, especially from the press seats. For to find one's way through the maze of yesterday's proceedings required more than ordinary perspicacity. During the morning it was fairly plain sailing. The commission was to adjourn, as Hugh S. Gibson suggested, on the understanding that the chairman, Jonkheer J. L. Loudon, should summon it again when he considered the negotiations merited consideration from the governments concerned.

As Maxim Litvinoff seemed prepared to accept this as the best he could get, it was hoped that the commission would finish the session in the evening after the German delegate had made his usual complaint that the time had come for other nations to fulfill their obligations to disarm, now that Germany had disbanded.

Thus everyone's face would be saved and the League preserved from the discredit of another failure to solve the disarmament problem. But in the afternoon these calculations were upset by Mr. Litvinoff's new Soviet proposal on the commission.

Russians' New Proposal

This time it was for the gradual reduction of armaments and the abolition of all aerial and chemical warfare.

As he could not have the whole case he was prepared, he said, to accept it in installments. In reply to Count von Bernstorff, Germany, the French delegate, Paul Clauzel, denied Germany's right to claim the disarmament of the other signatories to the Treaty of Versailles as justifiable. Finally Count von Bernstorff added to the confusion by proposing another resolution for summoning an international conference in order to obtain immediate results.

Lord Cuschendun tried to head



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TANGIER PARLEY AIDS IN ISSUE OF DISARMAMENT

Unanimity of Four Nations Seen as Making for the Peace of Europe

By CARLES FROM MONITOR BUREAU
PARIS—Europe may actually be moving nearer disarmament and permanent pacification through the conversations now taking place here regarding Tangier than because of the present Geneva disarmament conference. Contracts are noticeable between the vast but apparently unacceptable Soviet disarmament plan and the unostentatious conversations between the English, French, Italian and Spanish representatives which seem assured of a successful outcome.

As before remarked here the settlement of the details of the Tangier administration are of no great import. But of the utmost significance is the admission of Italy to the Tangier board of governors, so-called. This act virtually recognizes Italy's right to share in the settlement of any Mediterranean problem, and thus a new phase of Mediterranean affairs has been entered upon. In seeking an immediate formula for maintaining peace in Europe, Italy's help in solving the Tangier problem takes on special importance since it implies an easing of the strain in the Franco-Italian relations, the current of which has been troubled since the war.

This is why the Tangier conference may be more effective than the present Geneva in keeping the peace of Europe. And this is why the Paris meeting is being emphasized. The experts met yesterday, and though the meeting was secret, from all that can be gathered, it is obvious that things are going smoothly and definite progress is being made. It would appear impossible for the outcome not to be a happy one. Evidence of this is found in Spain's wish to re-enter the League of Nations, and the French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand's, telling the Spanish Foreign Minister, Rivers, welcoming the decision, and adding that he looked forward to "working from Geneva side by side with the Spanish delegate." The inference is that France will back Spain's claims for a semi-permanent Council seat. Furthermore, Madrid messages report that the way the Tangier parley is going is most satisfactory to the Spanish Government.

In reality, boiled down, this Tangier conference means that England, France and Spain are listening to and adjusting the Italian demands. These, according to latest advices, show Italy desires to participate in the interior, justice, technical and commercial departments of Tangier activities. It seems safe to declare that the three powers will go to extreme limits to accede to Italian requests in order to cement Franco-Italian relations on better footing, and so open a wedge for a stable understanding between these states, and thus give more assurance that peace will be preserved in Europe, than any step taken since Locarno. This is why disarmament may be making more progress in Paris than in Geneva.

Tribune Publishes the Four Chief Points of the Italian Demands

By WHEELER TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROME—The claims which Italy is putting forward at the conference now sitting in Paris were disclosed by the Tribune. This paper, which has always insisted that Italy has the right to take part in the administration of the international zone of Tangier, says that Italy will demand participation.

1. In the internal administration of the zone.

2. In the administration of justice which is the logical counterpart of its renunciation of the capitulations.

3. In all measures of control of a

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technical nature intended to guarantee the "real" neutrality of Tangier.

4. In the assured possibility of the protection of Italy's economic interests in the zone, which are daily growing in importance.

The Tribune further points out that the eventual participation of Italy in the statute of Tangier would also de facto imply its renunciation of the regime capitulations, the right to which it is still enjoying. Italy, however, will not make the important concession unless it obtains adequate guarantees in exchange. If these guarantees are not given Italy prefers to maintain its present position.

It should be kept in mind, however, that Italy has not

declined the invitation to join the Tangier Conference at one of the states which

signed the Alcincas pact, but as a great Mediterranean power, which as such is entitled to participation in the administration of the international zone.

WORLD MEETING ON IMMIGRATION

Conference of 45 Nations Is Called at Havana—American Policy Is Issue

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The attention of the United States Government will be riveted upon Havana again at the end of March, when 45 nations assemble for the Second International Conference on Emigration and Immigration.

The United States accepted an invitation to attend the conference and the Department of Labor has designated W. W. Hulse, Commissioner of Immigration, and Norval P. Nichols, Immigration Commissioner of Porto Rico, as its representatives at the conference. The State and Treasury Departments will also designate representatives.

Although general emigration and immigration questions rather than specific proposals, will be discussed at Havana, the known objective of nearly the whole world is more general American immigration laws, and pertinent remarks on the subject are to be expected.

The policy of the United States, however, is thoroughly understood by all concerned. This policy is that emigration and immigration are considered as an exclusively domestic American question.

Transportation and general welfare conditions, as they affect emigrants, are to receive prominent consideration at Havana. France has a scheme for "professional selection" of emigrants and for a regular exchange between countries of skilled workers anxious to study their trades in other lands.

Colonization arrangements, especially for farmers, will be brought about. Poland would bring about a greater degree of equality among alien-born laborers and natives, with regard to labor protective laws.

COOK'S LANDING IN 1778 IS TO BE CELEBRATED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—This foothill community of 5000 population has its annual spring Wistaria Fête this month under the deep violet blossoms of a spreading wistaria vine covering nearly three acres on Scenic Point.

The vine was planted by Mrs. W. F. Brugeman, now of Pasadena, on property now owned by Mrs. W. T. Fennel, 201 West Carter Avenue.

Mrs. Fennel organized the first of

the neighborhood fêtes under the giant wistaria about 14 years ago.

With the increasing growth of the vine these fêtes have developed into an annual affair. During the winter, when the vine is in bloom, Sierra Madre invites all southern California and the world, to enjoy the spectacle. As many as 50,000 persons have visited the Fennel gardens in a single blossom season.

During the war the annual wistaria fête was conducted by the Sierra Madre Red Cross. Since that time the proceeds from the sale of pictures, refreshments and gift souvenirs have been devoted to civic betterments.

Inquiries by Mrs. Fennel and other

Sierra Madre residents have failed

to disclose any rival to the vine in size anywhere in the civilized world.

It is a Chinese wistaria, and pos-

sesses, during the two weeks of its

greatest glory, dense clusters of

violet-lavender flowers, the clusters

being both shorter and denser than

those found on Japanese wistaria.

The vine now completely sur-

rounds the Fennel home, covering its

porches, several pergolas, a tall oak

tree, and several small pepper trees.

Despite the advice of horticulturists

that the vine should be pruned an-

nually if the color and quality of the

blossoms are to be maintained,

Sierra Madre invites all southern

California and the world, to enjoy

the spectacle. As many as 50,000 per-

sons have visited the Fennel gar-

dens in a single blossom season.

It is two years since his de-

parture from England on his voyage

the Resolution and Adventure, cast

anchor in Nootka Sound, and it was

largely upon the record of Cook's

log-book that Britain's claim to what

is now the Province of British Co-

lumbia was established.

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EDUCATION BILL FOUND IN STEP WITH THE TIMES

Massachusetts Gets Facts Showing the High-Cost Clamor Unjustified

In connection with the problem of increasing tax rates the rising cost of education is being carefully scrutinized in many states.

In Massachusetts, at a meeting in Boston of school-committee members with officials of the State Department of Education, especial attention was given to this subject and the facts and figures presented purposed to show that this "rising cost" by no means out of proportion to increasing costs in other directions.

The "rising cost" amounts to an increase of but 54 per cent over the past 15 years, if consideration is taken of the vastly increased number of pupils and of the depreciated dollar, according to figures just released by Massachusetts, which is said to support one of the most expensive educational plants in the United States.

The conference itself is understood to represent an almost unique trend in educational procedure, indicating a closer co-operation between the layman, represented by the school committees, and the professional in education, in order that "the transport of the latter may be tempered by the practical approach of the former." The meeting was one of the six to be held during the present year for

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SWITZERLAND



JAPAN LAUNCHES CRUISER

TOKYO (AP)—Japan's third 10,000-ton cruiser, the Nagara, has been launched at Nagasaki.

The Nagara is one of the first-class

cruisers provided for under the 1923

and 1924 naval programs. Two were

commissioned in 1927, the Nachi and

Myoko.

a discussion of common problems by school committee men and officials. Frank W. Wright, state director of elementary, secondary and normal schools, declared that "school expenditure, even though rising, increases the wealth of the country quite out of proportion to other public expenditures."

He then produced figures to show that the pupil enrollment of the elementary school had increased 105 per cent in the last 50 years, while the high school enrollment had jumped from 15,000 to 130,000, an increase of 746 per cent in the same period. This, coupled with the fact that the dollar is worth but 61 cents on its 1913 basis, is largely responsible for education's rising cost, he said.

"Critics of rising cost do not consider the enormous enrichment of curriculum, necessary to prepare the child for the complexities of modern life," Mr. Wright said. "It were announced that the modern high school curriculum was to be half that the pupils would walk out the same day."

Mr. Wright concluded with what he called the "chewing gum argument," pointing out that little more than 30 per cent of what is being spent for luxuries would pay for all school costs. He showed also, that where the wage of the American people had increased from \$47,000,000,000 yearly to \$90,000,000,000, that school costs represented less than \$4 out of every \$100 of this amount.

DRAFT COOLIDGE MOVE LINGERS

New York Republicans Still Hope President Will Be Nominated

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—While New York organization Republicans have not entirely abandoned their hope that President Coolidge may be drafted as the nominee of the party, some of the leaders are inclined to take him at his word as expressed in the recent letter of his secretary, Everett Sanders, to the Republicans of Wyoming. In this letter Mr. Sanders said, in effect, that Mr. Coolidge is desirous to discourage any efforts to bring his name before the convention.

Charles D. Hilles, vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee, who has just returned from a vacation in Florida, advised the New York Republican organization might have to take President Coolidge at his word, although Mr. Hilles has not wholly abandoned the "draft Coolidge" idea.

Despite aloofness of the New York Republican organization leaders to the Hoover-for-President movement, the Hoover followers announce new accessions to their banners every day, the latest being contained in a telegram from Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, who has sent a telegram to William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover committee, stating his belief that Mr. Hoover will be nominated on the first ballot at Kansas City.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN

SUPPORT TO BE DIVIDED

ST. PAUL, MINN. (AP)—Minnesota's 27 votes in the Republican National Convention will be split up between Frank O. Lowden, Herbert Hoover, and an uninterested group, with Mr. Lowden controlling most of the instructed delegates.

Of the 20 delegates which the 10 districts of the State will send to the national convention, 14 are favorable to Mr. Lowden and six to the cause of Secretary Hoover. Seven delegates-at-large have still to be chosen.

FIVE IN PRESIDENTIAL RACE IN CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Voters of California will ballot on five aspirants to the White House at the presidential primaries, May 1. The time for filing presidential nominations in the State expired today.

The Democratic will have three on the ticket. They are Thomas J. Walsh, Senator from Montana; Alfred Smith, Governor of New York, and James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri.

The Prohibition Party filed the nomination of Daniel A. Polling of Ohio.

JUDGE THAYER COMES TO DEFENSE OF JURIES

**SYSTEM SUCCESSFULLY TESTED
BY TIME, HE SAYS**

CUBA RESHAPES ITS DEMOCRACY

CUBA, having but lately commemorated its twentieth anniversary as a republic, in the midst of adopting fundamental constitutional changes which other nations have been untried. These changes lengthen the presidential term from four to six years, prevent the executive from holding office two successive terms, abolish the vice-presidency, give senators nine years instead of eight and representatives six instead of four, make a federal district out of Havana, and recommend laws in favor of women's suffrage.

Unlike numerous of its Latin-American neighbors, Cuba has been comparatively free from political revolutions and internal strife. Its quarter century experience with the democratic form of government has shown its people increasingly competent to govern themselves, and the material prosperity of the country has been in keeping with its political progress.

TO GUARD INVESTING PUBLIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—To protect investors in mining companies the British Columbia Government intends to give the public the actual facts about any company which is seeking to make false claims for mineral properties. In announcing that such steps would be taken, the government gave the legislature the facts about one company, thus virtually making it impossible for the concern to sell any more stock.

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IN THE WAKE OF THE NEWS

President Coolidge "Does Not Choose" Again

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE, it seems, is having difficulty in getting out of office. For some eight months the party leaders have simply refused to take him at his word. His persistence is, however, having a cumulative effect, and this week he has added another declination to his chain of refusals to run. It was on Aug. 2, 1927, from his summer retirement in the Black Hills, that he first issued his much-constrained classic, "I do not choose to run." On Dec. 6 he told the Republican National Committee that he "had eliminated" himself, and on March 21 he informed the Wyoming state committee which had petitioned that he become a candidate that he must "decline to grant the request."

Ships Which May Be Scrapped

DARK clouds which hung over the negotiations of Great Britain and the United States to limit naval armaments are giving way to fairer prospects. The deadlock which ended the Geneva conference last summer brought diplomatic forebodings and indications that naval limitation would result. Time has not justified these forebodings, and restraint on both sides has prevented naval competition.

Early in its current session the United States Congress had before it a naval construction bill calling for 25 light cruisers, 5 aircraft carriers, 32 submarines, and 9 destroyer leaders, all to cost about \$800,000,000. This week the House of Representatives passed the naval construction bill which provided for 15 light cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, no submarines, and no destroyer leaders, all to cost about \$280,000,000.

The alternative building policy will make naval limitation easier.

The bill as passed also included a clause requesting President Coolidge to "encourage" the further limitation of naval armaments, and authorizing him to suspend construction in the event of an international agreement. It is a clause which makes naval limitation easier.

British statesmanship since the premature end of the Geneva conference has not yielded to Jingolit talk on either side of the Atlantic. It has, on the contrary, caused a reduction in the number of cruisers it previously intended to lay down, and it has on successive occasions continued to pare down its naval estimates. It has tended to make naval limitation easier.

It is apparent that British and American acts are bringing more closely together the British and American naval viewpoints.

Putting War on the Run

ONCE an abstract and nebulous ideal, the Franco-American proposal that the principal nations of the world join in a treaty definitely renouncing all war is proving itself to be a practical goal, its attainment becoming increasingly more probable. M. Briand's reply to Secretary Kellogg's latest note indicates that France will no longer insist upon outlawing only aggressive war, and suggests that the treaty be offered to all countries. Germany, Italy and Spain have expressed their sympathy with the project. Informal discussion at Geneva has in the main been favorable.

Lord CUSHENDUN REMOVES HIS GLOVES

WHEN the Preparatory Disarmament Commission convened in Geneva little more than a week ago, the Soviet delegation planked down upon the conference table a set of plans which completely threw over all the proposals and progress which the League disarmament and security committee thus far had made. Russia's set of plans was really a single proposition with a few details thrown in. It was, in effect, a complete laying down of all arms, the only way, the Soviet held, to security and peace.

The current week has been one of elimination, and today finds the Soviet thesis, Lord Cushendun was the first to reply, too conservative for the League attack—perhaps too conservative, perhaps too uncompromising.

On the 20 delegations which the 10 districts of the State will send to the national convention, 14 are favorable to Mr. Lowden and six to the cause of Secretary Hoover. Seven delegates-at-large have still to be chosen.

60,000 PEASANTS CAMPED IN BUCHAREST

RUMANIA is experiencing a peasant revolt against the virtual dictatorship of Vintila Bratianu and the Liberal Party. This week some 60,000 followers of Julio Maniu, leader of the national Peasant Party, encamped in the streets of Bucharest, determined to remain until the Bratianu Ministry should be forced to resign.

The Council of Regency refused the demand, and the Peasant Party representatives have in consequence withdrawn from Parliament. The Peasant Party, not represented on the Regency, has long been in conflict with the Liberal group which has, with the passing of King Ferdinand, still further entrenched itself in power. The issue, principally that of further representation of the peasants in the government, remains unsettled.

Tangier, the Strategic Gateway

ONE of the most troublesome spots in the Old World, Tangier today finds itself the subject of an important diplomatic conference in Paris. Tangier, as strategic a point in the Mediterranean as Gibraltar, is the gateway to a vast wealth of undeveloped resources in interior Morocco, and under the Act of Algeciras in 1906 it is administered as an international city.

The United States has lately restated its insistence that the "open-door" policy be maintained. France and Spain have composed their differences. England is content with looking on with a watchful eye. Italy, whose influence has gradually been eliminated from Tangier, is demanding that it be recognized as a Mediterranean power, and that it be given a tangible voice in the administration of Tangier affairs, with the result that the conference is likely to accede to these requests.

Cuba Reshapes Its Democracy

CUBA, having but lately commemorated its twentieth anniversary as a republic, in the midst of adopting fundamental constitutional changes which other nations have been untried. These changes lengthen the presidential term from four to six years, prevent the executive from holding office two successive terms, abolish the vice-presidency, give senators nine years instead of eight and representatives six instead of four, make a federal district out of Havana, and recommend laws in favor of women's suffrage.

Unlike numerous of its Latin-American neighbors, Cuba has been comparatively free from political revolutions and internal strife. Its quarter century experience with the democratic form of government has shown its people increasingly competent to govern themselves, and the material prosperity of the country has been in keeping with its political progress.

TO GUARD INVESTING PUBLIC

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

QUOTA CHANGE FOUND TO FAIL INTENT OF LAW

Survey of Probable Effects Indicates Gain in Influx From Southern Europe

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Proposed changes in the United States immigration restrictions will increase the immigrants admitted from southern Europe and reduce the number admitted from northern Europe, according to estimates just made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The board has completed a study of the probable results of the new regulations, which will be effective next July, unless Congress votes to postpone their operation for another year. These restrictions would be based on the national origin of the population of the country as of 1920.

The effect of the new regulations, the board decides, will be "directly opposite to that intended" and will be violated by the 1924 law.

The purpose was to favor immigration from northern and northwestern Europe as against that from southern and southeastern Europe.

Would Reduce Northern Entrants
The restrictions would "minimally" reduce the quota from northern and northwestern Europe by 16,201, or 11.5 per cent, the statement continues.

In actual practice, the study shows, the number would be reduced 41,000.

The new quotas, according to the survey, would provide for an increase of 5239 in immigration from southern and southeastern Europe, or 7.7 per cent.

"Analysis of the new quotas discloses that the quotas have been enlarged in cases of some northern European countries where there has been no pressure upon the quota restriction and which, therefore, are not likely to fall in the new larger quota," the report says.

"On the other hand, the quotas have been reduced sharply in cases where they have been well filled and even where considerable pressure on the quota restriction is known to exist."

Unfilled Quotas Increased
In the case of Great Britain and northern Ireland, for example, the existing quota, although evidently in excess of the actual need, has been materially increased from 34,007 to 65,894, or nearly doubled.

On the other hand, which filled 97.2 per cent of its quota in 1927, would be restricted to about half of its present allotment, the report continues. The quota from the Irish Free State has been reduced by 39 per cent, although 98.8 per cent of the quota were admitted during the fiscal years from 1925 to 1927, the board found.

The French quota is reduced 16.3, although French immigration yielded 99.7 per cent of the quota in 1927, according to the statistics. They also show that the Italian and Russian quotas have been increased 55.5 and 57.5 per cent, respectively. From Italy 98.5 per cent and from Russia 98.5 per cent of the quota were admitted in 1927.

40-HOUR EUROPEAN AIR MAIL EXPECTED

Assistant Postmaster-General Says It Will Be Soon

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Lines of dirigibles across the Atlantic were forecast by W. Irving Glover, second assistant postmaster-general, before a subcommittee of Congress dealing with postal matters.

"I think," he said, "that airships will be flying regularly from New York to London in less than 40 hours, in a short time."

William C. Young, manager of the Aeronautical Department of the Goodyear company, backed up Mr. Glover. He argued that no exclusive contracts be given British and German companies, excluding America.

WOMEN AID NIGHT RIVER NAVIGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Women residing along the banks of the Mississippi and its tributaries help safeguard navigation at night by caring for more than 100 of the aids there

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BUSY INVENTORS SHOW PROGRESS OF MACHINE AGE

Patent Activity Found to Forecast Greater Scope for Manufacturers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Proposed changes in the United States immigration restrictions will increase the immigrants admitted from southern Europe and reduce the number admitted from northern Europe, according to estimates just made by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The service is immensely valuable for steamboats and other river craft, most of the aids being cared for by adjacent land owners who need to devote only part of their time, and the duties can be performed by women.

**STOCK EXCHANGE
SEEKS VACATION**

New York Petitions for
Closing April 6-7-8 So
to Catch Up

NEW YORK (AP)—Battered and tossed about by the unprecedented markets of the last two weeks, members of the New York Stock Exchange have petitioned for a three-day holiday starting on Friday.

Although the last 13 days have seen a golden stream of commissions flowing into their pockets, many of the big traders and their assistants and clerks are much in need of rest.

The work has been well repaid, however. Assuming that one-fourth of the business will be transacted during for their own account and therefore paying no commission, observers estimate that for each of the 13 days the commissions were more than \$92,000,000. This would mean an average of \$83,000 for each of the 1180 seat holders.

It is pointed out, however, that half of the members never go on the floor of the Exchange, merely holding their seats in order to get lower commissions, and this would send the average for the active traders to twice that figure. If that amount were clear profit the trader would pay for a \$340,000 seat—the record price paid Friday—in four trading days. Deducting the actual costs, on which no figures are available, it can be readily seen that it would not take many big trading days to pay for a seat.

The volume of trading has also broken all previous records. During the last 13 days 43,964,805 shares have changed hands.

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Claim Is That Some 26,000,
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**REICH NAVY FUND
SPENT ON MOVIES**

Large sums of money were squandered

BELLAGY HEADS PLAIN DEALER

CLEVELAND, O. (AP)—Paul Belagay, managing editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer since 1920, was placed in complete charge of the editorial department of the paper to succeed the late Erie C. Hopwood, editor.

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Wilhelm Marx, called before the Reichstag to explain, declared that the venture was conducted without his knowledge or authority by Dr. Otto Gessler, then Minister of Defense.

Dr. Gessler resigned that post, and it was hinted that this was due in part to the Phobus venture. Berlin papers demanded that the Government present the full facts regarding Commander Lohmann's disbursements, which had been going on for five years without intervention by his superiors or without an accounting. Commander Lohmann has since retired. The Communists charged in the ways and means committee that the money not accounted for were used for the purchase of secret armaments.

**BANK MEN URGED
TO AID INVESTOR**

Patent Activity Found to
Forecast Greater Scope
for Manufacturers

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Adopted by the Legislature within the shortest time for any bill of major significance in years, Gov. Alvin T. Fuller's recommendation that the Massachusetts presidential primary law be amended to enable voters to express directly their choice of presidential candidates has become law with the Governor's signature.

Just seven days after Governor Fuller sent his special message to the Legislature, the enacted bill lay on his desk for approval. Two features of it were not just what the Governor expected. One authorized

the use of stickers carrying the name of President Coolidge or of Governor Fuller, even though the latter has expressed his own preference for the Secretary of Commerce.

The quick passage of the bill was supported and urged by legislative leaders to a challenge by Governor Fuller, who, in an address to a women's organization the day after his message, predicted the recommendation would be sidetracked by the Legislature. Campaign leaders believe it will result in a much larger turnout than is characteristic of previous years in Massachusetts when only delegates were voted upon.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

In Colors Gaudy and Forms Grotesque

By BARBARA SCOTT FISHER

IN ALL the wide world of collectors, few—unless they be hidden away within the crumbling walls of the old Dragon Kingdom itself—have discovered the Chinese roof tile. In the museums, scattered over America, there are rarely seen, collectors, the work of Oriental artisans, and again stray from the smooth worn path of bottles, jades and porcelain to acquire a select number. Most of the rest of us are missing something.

My first acquaintance with them was at the Ming tombs, just a comfortable morning's donkey ride from the grass-grown walls of Nanking. It was the first chill day in November and our coolies looked twice their natural size, having followed the Chinese custom of wearing all the clothes they could lay hands on when it grew cold. Their bulging sizes made the slim-legged little animals which they led look more frail than ever and it seemed the meanest kind of imposition to mount our huge selves upon them, but there was nothing else to do. If we wanted to go to the Ming tombs, that was the way to go, so we mounted with needless trepidation, for the donkeys are valiant little beasts. An ever increasing throng of grinning Chinese coolies escorted us to the very gates of the city where, with persistent thrusts from our own coolies, we managed to rid ourselves of them.

My First Roof-Tile Thrill

Before us stretched a vast plain, and it was not long before we found ourselves trailing down an avenue along which were stationed at intervals huge stone images of warriors, camels, elephants. Once in this impressive company, it was not long before we could glimpse the great square tomb itself, rusty red and the tint of sumach, crouching against the purple hills and crowned with a roof of gleaming green tiles. When we reached the courtyard, it appeared that many of the tiles had slipped from the roof and lay scattered about in unkempt profusion, like royal gone to seed.

I picked one up and traced with my finger the scaly coils of the Imperial Dragon which had been imprinted in the tile, then slipped it into my pocket. From that moment I became appreciative of Chinese roof tiles. And, while this one was flat, its lure later drew my eyes up to the tent-like roofs of all China, led me to discover the figurine tiles which sit with majesty of misplaced on the ridges of the tip-titled roofs of the Flowery Kingdom.

Though like many things Chinese the roots of their origin spring from ancient superstition, these roof tiles have lent themselves for generations to doffing. The bases of the tiles are curved so they can be securely mounted on the ridgepoles of the houses. From their base, and frequently seeming to melt into it, rises a figure ranging from 8 to 16 inches or more in height. A warrior on horseback, the horse gayly caparisoned, his nostrils distended; a comfortable motherly old hen brooding peacefully on an imaginary nest and gleaming with a glaze of golden brown; a giddy little fish, sea green, flits its tail from an emerald ocean indicated by a single wave curling beneath its chin; a cock, ancient emblem of the sun, "dissipator of darkness," stands in all his compeint majesty, his red comb and yellow legs only matched by the brilliancy of his feathers—these are perhaps among the designs most frequently seen.

Abundant and Available in China

By common consent the cock is considered the most popular of the roof guardians. Welcomer of light, he grows in pottery impartially from the roofs of rich or poor. He is to be seen on the roof of the Imperial Altar of the Sun in Peking, gazing down the street of the "Gloriously Rising," scarcely rivaling in splendor his prototype, who, from the

boldness of design they are quite fragile.

In spite of—or perhaps because of—these hindrances, Chinese roof tiles offer an almost virgin field to the collector or the amateur. Not only are they of apparently infinite variety in design and color combination and possess a background of symbolism and history, but they are strikingly decorative and have the added merit of frequently being made in pairs.

Only the Chinese sense of simplicity, humor and art could have brought forth such a procession of fantastic and lovable images. Their bright greens, yellows, browns, reds and blues are never harsh. The secrets of the old master craftsmen, handed down from father to son, have been able to preserve the mystic softness of their glazes.

Their designs, though sometimes rough, embody the freedom and affection of a people who set their own hours and work when they please. They fashioned characters that become our friends with whom one can live happily day in and day out. Whether your Chinese roof tile be a fox or a foo dog, it is a companionable bit of pottery.

You may not come across a Chinese roof tile every day, or every other day, but they are to be had. And they are worth having. B. E. S. F.

In a Valley That Nobody Knows

By MRS. KER SEYMER

WHERE are you living now?" I inquired of a friend I had hummed still forms the roof covering of the greater mass of mankind today, and that it was the invention of this tile that first made the construction of a sloping roof possible. The Chinese roof was the principal orna-

ment of a building, and indeed it was a sign of dignity to possess several, one above the other. These served to protect the interiors from extremes of heat or cold and were considered exceedingly desirable.

Companionship Pottery Bits

In the case of pagodas, where one roof rose above the other for many stories, as well as in the houses of nobles and the temples, this galaxy gave opportunity for decoration. Thus appeared the figurine roof tiles, not singly but in battalions, as it were, graduating from large to small figures from small to large, as their locations suggested. They rode the ridgepoles and the modest wind bell that swing beneath.

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Fish and Fouci Being Represented in the Two Other Roof Tiles on This Page, Here is an Image of Flesh to Complete the Popular Conception of Animated Forms

'Twas Once a Little Girl's

To ACQUIRE a rare bit of beautiful luster china, and at the same time learn its history, is a double delight much appreciated by the collector. Such was the good fortune of the present owner of a lovely copper luster mug.

It was given to her a number of years ago by her husband's aunt, a charming Canadian lady. In presenting the mug to her American niece the dear lady explained that she wished to give it to one who would appreciate and care for it as she had done, for it had been given her many years ago by an elderly English lady as a token of friendship, and this friend had inherited it and cherished it as a memento of her own childhood.

"Come and see us," my friend continued. "I will, indeed," I answered, and but a few days later I was breakfasting with her in the room which you see photographed, the dining room of a genuine old Berkshire farmhouse that had never been out of the present occupant's family since the eighteenth century. It had been continuously let out to farmers until taken over by my hostess and adapted with little alteration to her needs.

It seems when this English lady was a very little girl living in Darlington, Eng., she sometimes had the happy experience of going to a Sunday School picnic, where each child provided his own refreshments and drinking mug. On such occasions the little maid was loaned her great-aunt's best luster-mug, and experienced the joy of being even the temporary owner of the much-admired bit of china.

The present owner does not accuse herself of being foolishly sentimental when she sometimes places in the bunch of velvety pincushions in memory of the little English maid of long ago, whose childish hands so lovingly held the precious cup which now adorns her mantel.

Gilbert Walter

64 South Molton Street
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND
Guaranteed Genuine
Antique Furniture
Glass, Brass, China
Pewter, etc.

ONLY ANTIQUES SOLD

ers may still appear in the hedges without being alternately smothered in gray dust or spattered with mud by continuous streams of loaded charabancs. A valley innocent of model cottages, of bungalows bought also of rock gardens, purchased each flower labeled, ready to be dumped down beside the freshly painted front doors of these same bungalows. Is it possible that there is still to be found in England "a valley that nobody knows?"

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THE SERENDIPITY ANTIQUE SHOP INCORPORATED

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Works of Art

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& WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.



The Dining Room of a House in Berkshire, Eng., With Its Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Furniture, the Handicraft of Local Craftsmen. The Unusual Rural Chairs of Solid Mahogany Date About 1760. The Genuerous Dresser, With Its Drawers and Shelves Made of Elm, Was Probably Constructed in the Early 1700s. Still Earlier Are the Table and the Joint Stool Which Show Jacobean Characteristics.

turner out in the big cities, but faithfully producing the solid simple pieces of furniture so appropriate to their home-like surroundings.

Furniture of Oak and Elm

The oaks of England supplied the wood for all household furniture in the country up to the seventeenth century, those splendid trees which the natural history books of our childhood told us took 500 years to mature. From the great four-post bed to the smallest fireside bench, oak was the only wood used. The hardness of its surface naturally limited the designs, as it did not encourage anything in the nature of elaborate ornamentation.

All utilitarian furniture was therefore well within the ability of the village carpenter. His work did not supply him with the material needed. Those very trees beneath which in boyhood he had spent long, happy days searching for the first white violets of spring, the veined anemones, and gilt and varnished celandines, now were fashioned by him into the fine pieces that are so sought after and valued today by all lovers of sincere work.

The dining-room chairs were of a later date, made about 1760, of the same period as the house. These are of solid mahogany and almost too heavy to lift, though the graceful dropped seats make them a comfortable resting place.

The dresser standing against the wall is more difficult to date owing to the fact that the carpenter interested in oak, and not in such pieces often preferred to continue the designs of an earlier period which would present to him less difficulties than the more ornate carving slowly coming into fashion. Thus, often the simple legs of the earlier style dresser reappear on that of a later date. The one seen in this room is of a beautiful golden brown, made of elm, its special feature being the arched work beneath the long drawers.

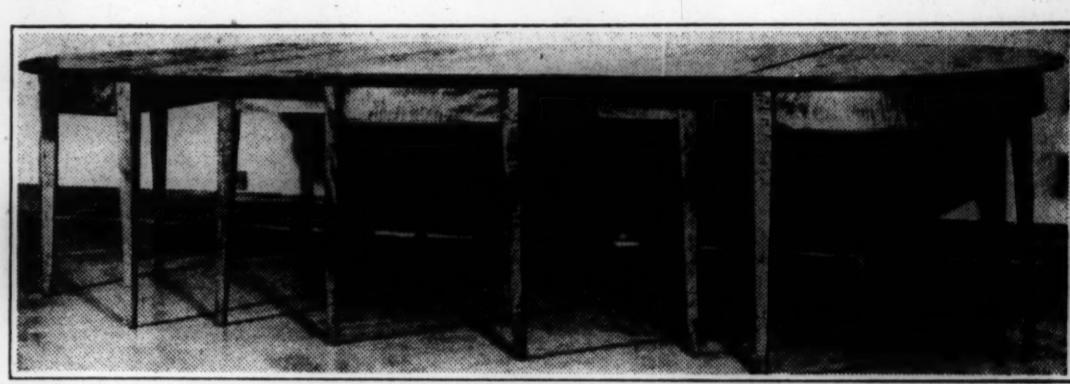
A French Artist's Contribution

The jug on the center table, also of eighteenth century, is old Pratt ware, of the school of Wedgwood. These jugs are much prized and may be recognized by the borders of vine and designs in relief on white stoneware. The set of Claude prints on the walls are gems. The landscape subjects of this great artist were frequently reproduced on plates made in the Wedgwood factories.

Here again, finally to appreciate

turns out in the big cities, but faithfully producing the solid simple pieces of furniture so appropriate to their home-like surroundings.

Three-Part Maple Dining Table of the Simplest Lines, Skillfully Built of Excellent Curly Maple



By Courtesy of The Art Institute of Chicago

unraveled in their appeal up to the present day.

Rise of the Pastry Cook's Boy

Born in Lorraine in 1600 of poor parents he was early apprenticed to a pastry-cook, but his love of nature was so great that he would spend long days in the open air watching every change of light and shade throughout the hours. Unable to read or write, yet ardently desiring to reproduce in painting the beauties which gave him so much pleasure, he seized an opportunity offered to him of accompanying some young artists to Rome as their valet. Here he acquired the bare rudiments of painting in the intervals of cooking and mixing paint for his employers.

As a landscape painter he soon outshone all others and orders poured in to him from every quarter of Europe. These included the series of pictures ordered by the King of Spain, the subjects taken from the Old and New Testaments. His sense of beauty, light and atmosphere enabled him to convey to his landscapes the very purity and freshness of a summer morning. His biographer tells us that "to a kind and amiable disposition was added an unimpeachable moral character and this feeling extended even to the subjects which embellished his pictures."

Fortunate, indeed, is my friend to possess this set of prints.

tulip and orange wood, the graceful husk-and-drop pattern that was used so effectively to decorate not only the legs but the apron? Where are the classic vases, the intricate swastikas, the elaborate patterning, the painted panels which we associate with furniture of this type?

All these forms of decoration are lacking, yet the table manages to exist without them, and to present a simple and dignified front.

When its maker decided to forego the intricacies of inlay, he decided

style, made utterly American by its ingenious and unknown designer.

D. C. R.

To Be Moved
Very old story and a half, gambrel roof, Cape Cod house. Six rooms, 5 fireplaces, with paneling, sheathing, old doors. Very heavy framing. Sold at the right price. If you are interested, apply to owner.

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An 18th CENTURY ENGLISH INTERIOR

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Unquestionably this is one of the most charming interiors that Au Quatrième has ever arranged. The beautiful 18th Century furniture belongs to precisely the period in England when Chinese and Anglo-Chinese papers had come so tremendously into fashion. A fashion which has, in fact, never been improved upon, since nothing else can so perfectly complement and relieve the grave simplicity, quiet dignity and elegance of dark old mahogany than the vivacious flower-like colors, busy chinoiseries.

Chinese Industries

What we actually have in this delightful old paper is the whole lively panorama of life and industry in a Chinese town. Streets, terraces, waterways, shops and fields, presenting scene after scene of tea-picking and drying, porcelain-making, rice-planting and harvesting, and silk-spinning, interspersed with figures playing, ladies fanning themselves or pleasure-boating, merchants in their shops, a fisherman displaying his catch, and the like. All in fresh porcelain-like tints.

WANAMAKER'S—Fourth floor, old building

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth Street, New York

THE HOME FORUM

The "Just Honours" of the Sonnet

A WALLED garden is a pleasant place. Not for long, perhaps, should we be content to stay there, the call of the open country is too strong for that, but as a recreation now and then we tread the prim walks with pleasure, enjoy the tiny lawns, the trim line of hedges, bask contentedly among ripening peaches and scented plums against the sunny wall. All is warm and sheltered, odorous of limes and currants and wallflowers. Beyond the limits of the garden the hills may roll, the free winds sweep the heavens, the plowers wheel and cry, and soon we shall go out to them, but for the moment the warm walls fold us in.

The sonnet is the walled garden of literature, precise, confined. Beyond its limits we may find more exhilarated freedom, liberty with wider wings; within it we incur gentle restraint, enforced reticence, a check to diffuseness. In a walled garden, whether in nature or literature, is necessity for condensation, concentration. There is a sweet discipline about it that sends us out again to the wider spaces with heart invigorated, purpose strengthened. The sonnet embodies one thought. We may play with the thought as we will, within the given limits; set it out in the first few words and enlarge it through fourteen lines of observation, garnered and focused. We may follow a line of meditation and evolve the thought at the close, the consequence of sweet confined rambling.

We have fourteen lines, no more, no less, and these must follow a selected plan. There is some latitude, certainly; we may arrange our lines in varying ways according to the type of sonnet chosen. It was perfected in Italy, this poetic form, "cubed, cribbed, confined," and followed the arrangement abba, abba, cde, cde, cde, cde. It was originally a short poem recited to music, and, like the lyric, from which it differs less in conception than in form, expressed in rhythmic melody a single emotion. Fra Guitone d'Arreto perfected its delicate austerity in the thirteenth century: "Petrarch and Dante crowned it with beauty and power" the early poets of the Renaissance trifled with it. Guido Guidi laid bare its music for all poets to attain to. The English form followed an arrangement of its own, abab, cdec, efef, gg. The lines are usually decasyllabic, more rarely octosyllabic, and, originally, the lines formed an octave and a sestet. This form is widely varied by the English modifications of the poem. Sonnets in English poetry that conform to the Italian model are usually the most pleasing. There is a satisfaction, a completeness about them, peculiarly their own. Think of the prim garden again, the westerly sun on the mellow wall staining with deep rose every moss

Milton is particularly happy in his sonnets. Under his skillful handling the discipline of his dark days, the quiet sunshine of hope and courage and truth, inspire this form of poetry with peculiar beauty. His sense of beauty, his dignity of manner, the fading splendor of the English Renaissance that burst into a last flame here and there in his poetry, the kind of organ note, that is carried over with sudden lyric sweetness into many of the sonnets. It is interesting to note how near we feel to the man, Milton, received, as it were, into sudden intimacy when we turn to them. Probably the best known are that which begins: "When I consider how my light is spent," and the "Avenging, O Lord." About some others there is a more genial air. Something stern and severe has been laid aside while he walks in his little walled garden: "Read to Mr. Lawrence" and feel its friendly warmth, and share the lighter side of his genius in his advice to Cyrlack Skinner:

Cyril, whose grandsire on the royal bench Of British Thematics, with no mean apliances, Pronounced, and in his volumes taught our laws, Which others at their bar so often wrench, Today deep thoughts resolve with me to drench In mirth that after no repenting draws; Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause, And what the Swede intend, and what the French. To measure life learn thou betimes, and know Towards solid good what leads the nearest way; For other things mild Heaven a time ordains, And approves that care, though wise in show, That with the superfluous burden loads the day, And, when God sends a cheerful hour, refrains.

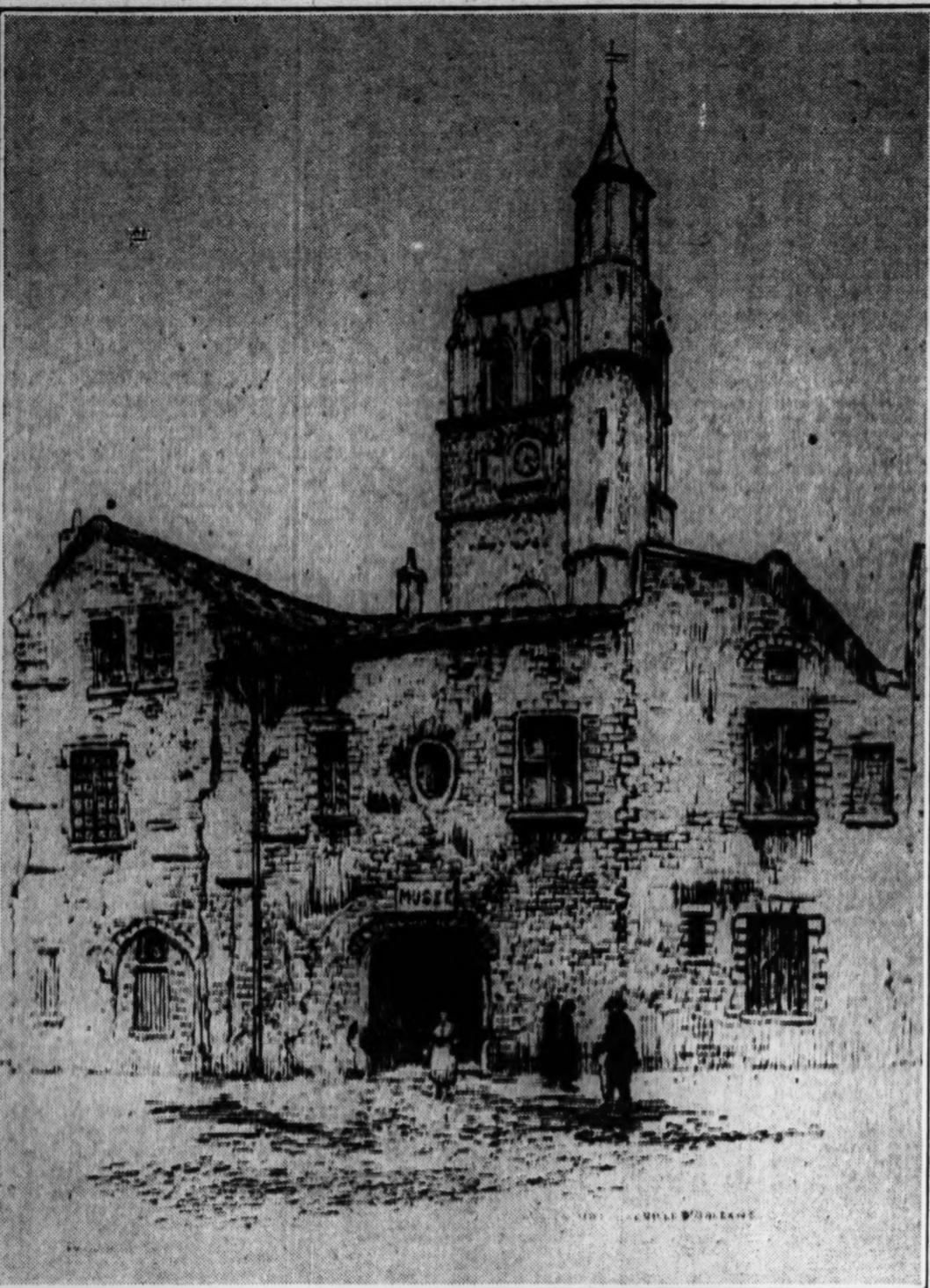
Wordsworth, keen admirer of Milton, breathed new vitality into both lyric and sonnet. Elizabethan songs had become stereotyped, over-imitated or neglected. A certain clarity of thought, austerity of diction, a strength of temperament and expression that Wordsworth and Milton both possessed made the sonnet, in their hands, particularly virile, happy. Wordsworth chose to follow the Miltonic form rather than the Shakespearean, we glad of its precision, its gentle limitations, its confining shelter. His discipline was a thing to be cherished; he found it

"pastime to be bound Within the sonnet's scanty plot of ground."

He found in this form of verse all the scope he needed, and, though he often varied the form freely, as we see in his sonnets on "Milton," "London," "England and Switzerland," he loved to write in strict accordance with the Italian model, as in "The World Is Too Much With Us," and "On the Extinction of the Venetian Republic." He did us great service by infusing new vigor into the depleted form, and those poets who came after him, particularly Keats and Dante Gabriel Rossetti, caught him from his hands and held it aloft. There is in his sonnets, something of such grandeur, so restful, restorative, that we turn more and more frequently to "breathes their finer air. They are a lady in them selves."

Keats used the Italian form in the sonnet. "On first looking into Chapman's Homer" Read it, and feel his own breathlessness as a new world breaks upon him. Those who have come to some great book in mature years, Plato, the Bible, Shakespeare, know just what it is to stand "like some watcher of the skies" silent before the new immensity. If Keats had given us no other, this one alone would have sufficed to place him among the company of the sonnet masters. Shelley, "with his white idyls" struck an unfamiliar note in "Ozymandias" of Egypt. With him, with Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Christina Rossetti, with Longfellow and Lisette Wordsworth Rose, with all the company of poets great and less great who have added to our joy in the sonnet, we look out upon wide horizons. Over our little garden, with the sheltering walls, reticent, guarded, planted variously, stretches the boundless sky swept by the great winds.

D. T.



Reproduced with Permission of the Artist
The Old Town Hall, Orléans. After an Etching by Caroline Armington.

THE ancient city of Orléans, in common with so many of its companion cities of France, possesses numerous buildings which date from the sixteenth century.

Conspicuous among them is the old Town Hall, shown in an accompanying etching by Caroline Armington.

Great scrolls of history have been unrolled in this city on the Loire.

Here Joan of Arc raised the English siege in 1429, thereby winning one of her proudest titles, "Maid of Orléans." It was probably about the year 1510 that the municipal council first held its meetings in this Town Hall, and many were the weighty matters discussed within its massive gray walls. It was not long after the building's erection that Orléans became a Huguenot stronghold, under the leadership of Admiral Gaspard de Coligny. Coming down the centuries, the Town Hall, with its fine Gothic tower, has remained superbly unchanged. Today it carries on the tradition of its former days, and the English language that can study the work of Jan Brueghel and Rose Bonheur, of Van Oosten and Nattier. Heretofore of its tower, here Joan of Arc raised the English siege in 1429, thereby winning one of her proudest titles, "Maid of Orléans." 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1923

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Industrial Co-operation

THE economic difficulties which confront the bituminous coal industry in a general way are not much different from those which have surrounded the petroleum industry, although the latter has not been compelled to face a prolonged strike. It has been pointed out that there are too many coal mines and that many of these mines have been operated at a loss. Overproduction has confessedly been the vital issue in the petroleum industry. Various recommendations have been made to solve the problems involved in these facts.

Some of these plans have received more or less of an official sanction. President Coolidge has indicated his conviction that the trade agreement in the distribution of bituminous is probably the only adequate solution. The Secretary of the Interior has invited suggestions regarding the control of petroleum resources. Both of these matters have been called to the attention of Congress in one way or another, although only legislation regarding the conservation of petroleum has been tentatively drafted. The immediate question is whether it is possible to simplify the amendments to the antitrust statutes in such a way as to make one amendment to them cover both of the pending cases and others similar thereto which might arise.

The argument for such a revision is valid in itself, for the antitrust laws were enacted to prevent restraints of trade rather than to forbid all trade agreements or necessary mergers of corporations. Therefore, trade agreements and mergers which have for their purpose the conservation of a product for the best interest of the public or the saving of an industry would not necessarily come under the prohibition of the intent of the framers of the statutes.

In the business world it is coming to be recognized that co-operation accomplishes much more than a system which fosters unbridled competition. Under a system of proper regulation there would result no overt act which might encroach upon the rights of consumers. The petroleum and coal industries are largely competitive one with the other, and this fact would probably prove to be all that is necessary to insure reasonable prices. At the same time means could be afforded the constituent parts of the two industries to co-operate for their individual preservation. This theory of the statutes was the guide which was used in enacting the Webb-Pomerene amendment to the antitrust laws, which amendment permits combinations for the promotion of export trade. It is the same theory under which a recommendation was made to Congress by the Secretary of Commerce for the legalizing of import combinations in certain cases. But to make certain that the law does not prohibit these reasonable co-operative activities, specific definitive amendments are necessary to the statutes.

The Committee of One Thousand

FOR the past four years the Citizens' Committee of One Thousand for Law Observance and Enforcement has been carrying on a program of public education of inestimable value to the American people. Coming into existence in October, 1923, this committee has been vigilant in the pursuit of its task—the building up, in the thinking of the public, of attitudes of respect for all law in general and for the prohibition law in particular. This committee does not represent itself as being an administrative agency. It is, rather, a "voice" through which there is made articulate the unwavering devotion of the American people to the sanctity of law.

The "voice" of this committee has also expressed itself in repudiation of that social anarchy which thrives on attitudes of rebellion against statutory government. In thousands of conventions during the past quadrennium, in industrial, political, business and fraternal gatherings, this "voice" has made itself heard and its message of obedience to constituted authority respected. It has instituted a Youth Commission whose published pronouncement on the relation of young people to the prohibition amendment has already run through several editions and is in demand by educational institutions all over the country.

The implications of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law have been appraised afresh by the committee in preparation for another twelve months' service to the public. The committee, it is affirmed, "respects all of those who honestly believe these laws should be repealed, and who, while working for change or repeal, are themselves proponents of thoroughgoing enforcement and observance of these laws and all other laws of the land."

It is pointed out that nowhere is there to be heard, in public or in private, a defense of the grosser crimes because these prohibitions abridge personal liberty. The committee then observes that "declarations of this type can be heard about the liquor laws in conspicuous business, social and political circles." The inevitable conclusion drawn from these deductions by the Committee of One Thousand is that all efforts to subvert public morals and to contravene the effect of established laws must be met with an intelligently conceived resistance. In obedience to this mandate fresh efforts are to be made

toward a conscientious application of the ideals of law observance and enforcement as involved in the Eighteenth Amendment and its enabling acts, federal and state.

"The Tolzey Bookes"

RECORDS have been discovered at Bristol, England, which are likely to explode the fiction that many of the English emigrants to Virginia and the West Indies in the last half of the seventeenth century were "convicts." The records, contained in the "Tolzey Bookes," four leather-covered volumes, give 12,000 to 15,000 names of men, women and children, who left their native land to serve on foreign plantations. By the terms of indenture they were bound to remain in the United States four to six years, and such details are given as that of a "single woman bound for five years to go to Virginia and to have at the end of her term one ax, one house, one year's provisions and double apparel."

Even those who were styled "convicts" were far from being serious offenders. An offense against the law in the seventeenth century met with severe penalties. Harsh judgment was exercised upon those guilty of the theft of a sheep or of five shillings, such a crime being sufficient cause for the imposition of capital sentence. John Bunyan's early days were spent under such a rigid system. And he has confessed the depressed condition into which he fell because he could not let go his love of hockey or of dancing on the green. Mirth was everywhere frowned upon. The saving grace of humor was absent, if not banished, for close upon a century.

Taking into consideration the temper of the times, the Tolzey books assume an added importance in shedding light upon the early settlers. Indeed, the actual value of the books has yet to be determined. Sufficient, however, has been found in them to prompt a Bristol chronicler of more than local repute to say of the books that they constitute the "most important link between Great Britain and America that has been discovered in fifty years."

A Great Indian

TO BUT few is it given to mark an epoch. Satyendra Prasanna, Lord Sinha, of Raipur, who has recently passed on, is one of those rare individuals for whom this claim can be made.

His career is coincident with a deep change in the relations between India and the British Empire. When he started in his youth as one of hundreds of young Bengali students in small circumstances who received education at that state-run institution, the Presidency College, Calcutta, the possibility of an Indian successfully governing a great British province, as he has done, or of occupying, as has also been his experience, a seat in the House of Lords, was a dream that, to his contemporaries, would have seemed fantastic.

Satyendra Prasanna Sinha was the first leading Indian to step completely out of these conditions. England's change of view may have been but partially due to his political efforts, but when it occurred his outstanding ability, judgment, moderation and influence singled him out among his fellows for high administrative office. He was thus the first Indian to become a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, the first to become the head of a provincial government, and the first to be made a peer of the realm.

He owed his fortunes to himself. Belonging to the Kayastha or writer caste, and the Brahmo Somaj or reformed Hindu faith, he had none of the social advantages which still belong to the orthodox Brahmin. A scholarship won at the Presidency College enabled him to go to England and become a barrister. He rose after his return to India to be leader of the bar in Calcutta and president of the Indian National Congress. Thereafter, when Lord Morley was Secretary of State and Britain decided to start India upon the road to self-government, he became Member for Law in the Viceroy's Council. Later, when a further measure of reform was introduced, he was chosen to the Undersecretary of State for India in London. At the same time he was given peerage and was intrusted with the difficult task, which he performed with tact and ability, of piloting through a doubting House of Lords legislation beginning ardently hoped for changes in the Government of India.

Therefore, he was appointed Governor of the Province of Behar and Orissa, where hundreds of European officials served under him contentedly. Kindly in nature, unassuming in manner, studious and simple in habit, and inspired by single-visioned devotion to duty, he was looked up to and liked by all around him. The epoch of national transition he has been associated with is passing away. Political developments which in his time were thought wonderful phenomena may be surpassed by those that are in store. Nevertheless, the name of Satyendra Prasanna Sinha of Raipur will not soon be forgotten.

An Eye on the Blue Distance

"NOBODY challenges your position—at any rate not enough nobodies to make any opposition," said Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, happily in addressing a woman's audience in London upon the eve of the introduction into the British House of Commons of a measure to remove sex disqualification in the franchise. Going on to recall the long years of struggle and all that has been suffered and endured in winning this great reform, Mr. Baldwin bade his hearers remember that a new freedom only means new duty. "You are on the threshold," he said. "You have but to pass it, but what are you going to make of the promised land? It is yours to plow and to sow and to reap."

He also put in some wise advice. "Let me say to you, especially to the younger ones—always keep an eye on the blue distance. Some day humanity will get to it and will find it as it looked. But in our time, now that you have got to the goal and the haven of those who worked for you, you will find the road rough and the thorns sharp. Come and help to make the roads smoother and to clear away those thorns, to whatever party you belong."

Mr. Baldwin's words ring true. British women, in winning franchise equality, have

opened the door for themselves into political activity. The fact that the shoulders that have so long held this door closed are no longer pushing against them may make their passage of the entrance easy. But this is only the beginning. They have now to use the freedom they have won. By such use, again to Mr. Baldwin's words, they "will help humanity to advance to... where we hope and believe there may be peace and happiness for the human race."

The Courteous Policeman

IN HIS "Pirates of Penzance," W. S. Gilbert stated the case succinctly for policemen, in general when he wrote:

When constabulary duty's to be done
A policeman's lot is not a happy one.

And, of course, the result has been that in many parts of the world these important guardians of law and order have been associated in people's thought with a sense of courtesy that did not make for a right relationship between them and those whom they were presumably serving.

It is significant, therefore, of an improving point of view on the part of both public and police that a courtesy movement in police departments is growing in the big cities of the United States. The average citizen is law abiding, and any slight misdemeanors he may commit, such as nonobservance of traffic regulations, are almost invariably the result of carelessness or ignorance rather than of any inherent depravity. It is obvious, then, that correction of such slight misdeeds will be much more happily accomplished when brought about in an atmosphere of kindly consideration than to the accompaniment of unnecessarily harsh treatment. As has been the case sometimes in the past. Moreover the citizen will almost always show a generous response to such treatment.

Courtesy in such a connection does not exclude the necessary severity when conditions demand it. An old proverb says, however, that all doors open to courtesy. And anyone who cares to take a leaf out of the notebook of these police departments will find himself amply repaid.

Ensemble Playing in America

ENSEMBLE performance is undoubtedly interesting Americans as a means whereby their feelings may be expressed. What, therefore, was once a narrow artistic trial, at last affords good going. The presentation of sonatas, trios and quartets is becoming, amongst the people of the United States, a not altogether uncommon release for emotion. A road through the musical realm that formerly seemed too difficult for anybody but a pioneer, begins to look like a highway, practicable to the general traveler.

A series of concerts at Norwalk, Conn., lately instituted, in which violin, violoncello and piano figured, took immediate hold, reports aver, on the public. One of the programs, made up of works by Brahms, would have been, not so many years ago, a doubtful thing for players to offer even before a chosen audience in a large city. It would probably go in hundreds of towns today of the size of Norwalk, and with the same success as it did there. For the idea has obviously got around, and has assumed the force of a conviction, that the music best worth a listener's time is that written by the great masters; and more important, that the best thought of the masters is to be found in their compositions for ensemble groups.

Franz Kneisel, who toured the country for so many years with his string quartet, gave his career to proving the superiority of the ensemble to all other concert mechanisms. Adolfo Betti and his associates of the Flonzaley Quartet have maintained, in turn, the ensemble cause and have championed it on a larger geographic plan. The facts have been shown and the arguments have been made; and the conclusion apparently finds acceptance, that the whole message of music can be communicated through a harmony of four instruments, and a great deal of it through one of a smaller number.

No need, then, for a community to boast a symphony orchestra, in order to lay claim to being musical in the highest meaning of the word; a season of ensemble concerts forms sufficient warrant. Those persons who assume responsibility for their town's reputation, have only to look to the men in charge of the musical enterprises of the national government. They will find ensemble to be one of the great practical pursuits of the division of music of the Library of Congress, the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation furnishing funds for concerts not only in the Library of Congress, but in the public libraries of New York, Cleveland, Boston and Los Angeles, and in the Field Museum in Chicago. An extraordinary amount, too, has been accomplished in a brief period of a little more than three years, so plastic and adaptable is ensemble. And as for policy, what is wisdom in Washington ought, surely, to be common sense in Norwalk.

Random Ramblings

Glen Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, says that the hope for liberal education lies in "de-institutionalizing" the schools. Perhaps when that process is complete it will be possible to achieve an early end for the word describing it.

There will be better journalism when fewer newspapers go on the theory that the public is interested in things which are not in the public interest.

Secretary Jardine says there are 193,000 fewer farmers than a year ago. More evidence of a backs to the farm movement.

Would the plan of forming large cities into states do away with that gracious custom of bestowing the "keys of the city?"

One swallow doth not summer make,
Nor snow in March a winter wake.

Also, less tax, more pax.

IT IS a delightful sensation to pick up a book and read therein an intimate account of sights and scenes in the midst of which one has been brought up! This particular joy was mine recently when reading Mabel Osgood Wright's "My New York." I felt as if reading of my own childhood home and experiences. The house she described was our house—the long front parlor, the wide back parlor, the basement dining room, the small area-way in front, the kitchen with the built-in range! It was the very same house, even though ours was on the Brooklyn side of the East River!

The book started me on a trail of reminiscence. One thing which Mrs. Wright did not mention, and which may have been peculiar to Brooklyn or the development of a later decade, was the little corner grocery. This institution is one of the recollections of my youthful days, and is associated with many amusing incidents, a few that are dramatic, and one or two bordering on the tragic. The place was run by a Hollander named Hans. He probably had another name, but that was a detail of minor importance to me.

The store, of course, was on the corner. I say "of course," because a grocery store in the middle of the block then would have been incongruous as a chimney on the inside of the house. The corner had the advantage of being easily seen and approached from all points of the compass, and in the days of somewhat crude advertising, this was a distinct asset.

Milk bottles were unknown. Milk came in a big can with a wide mouth. If you wanted a pint or a quart, you furnished your own pitcher or pail. And thereby hangs a tale. As may be surmised, it was one of my childish joys to be sent to the corner on errands, especially in an emergency. On this particular occasion a new baby had arrived at the house that morning, and there was the usual excitement over such an event.

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According to present standards, this little grocery was not exactly a thing of beauty. My childish recollection paints it as a conglomeration of everything one could possibly want to eat, all piled higgledy-piggledy inside and out. Its very confusion attracted me, it was such a contrast to the order at home! Brooms hung from the awning. Bushel baskets of potatoes and barrels of apples bulked the front, with cabbages piled high all around them. Barrels, in fact, were a conspicuous part of the equipment.

You bought apples or potatoes by the peck, not by the pound. This method of measurement seemed to be conducive to their rolling off onto the sidewalk, and it was such fun to catch and pick them up and hand them to Hans. This was a sort of intimate gesture, and made one feel as if helping Hans keep store! Possibly one would be rewarded by an extra potato in the purchased pack.

When you wanted eggs, you asked for a quarter's worth. They were given to you, not in a carton, but in a paper bag. Sometimes you would receive twenty for your quarter, and sometimes you would get only six or seven. On one occasion when I had been sent to the store for eggs, I stubbed my toe on the way home and fell flat, with the eggs under me!

My grief was quite audible! It happened at a time when eggs were six for a quarter; and it also happened miraculously!—that the paper bag did not break. I picked it up, with the scrambled eggs inside, and limped tearfully home. Auntie did not scold, but to my surprise exclaimed: "And eggs only six for twenty-five cents!" To my way of thinking it would have been so much worse if there had been twenty!

Butter in cubes and rolls, or done up in wax paper was unheard of. It was dug out of a tub, and given to you in a little wooden boat-shaped dish. (If I was good, I could have this little wooden boat later on for my finest doll's bed.) Lard also was sold in this way, and likewise apple butter. I do not know whether this apple butter was homemade, or a factory product, but there has never been in my experience any that equaled that which we bought from Hans.

Once or twice a week, usually on Saturday, there would be a small glass case added to the medley "out front," and in this case would be a dozen little molds or cakes of

The Corner Grocery

"Dutch cheese," each on a little round white paper. These could be had for five cents each, and never lacked purchasers. They were considered quite a delicacy, and one little cake was thought quite enough for the whole family. And now we eat it by the quart!

Kindling wood for the built-in range was one of the interesting commodities of the corner grocery—tiny blocks of seasoned wood, done up in flat, round bundles, and sold ten bundles for twenty-five cents. They were usually stacked "out back" and it was quite thrilling to see Hans pick up ten bundles with one hand and toss them onto the delivery wagon. Twas a veritable juggling feat, I thought.

Coal, too, could be bought a scuttleful at a time. This was indeed a boon to people who could not afford to buy by the ton. Unfortunately, so I thought, we bought ours in the larger quantity; but I knew it would have been much more fun to buy by the scuttleful and drag it home in brother's wagon.

Milk bottles were unknown. Milk came in a big can with a wide mouth. If you wanted a pint or a quart, you furnished your own pitcher or pail. And thereby hangs a tale. As may be surmised, it was one of my childish joys to be sent to the corner on errands, especially in an emergency. On this particular occasion a new baby had arrived at the house that morning, and there was the usual excitement over such an event.

I was particularly joyous at the arrival of my little sister, and had performed all sorts of antics in school, much to the amusement of my mates and the despair of my teacher. Toward evening, as I was regaling my friends with plans for the future of the newly arrived baby, my aunt called from the window, saying that she wanted to go to the corner and get a pint of milk.

Immediately I started on the run for the store. When I told Hans I wanted a pint of milk, he grinned and asked: "Vat yer goin' to put it in? Yer hat?" I shrugged my shoulders. I couldn't be expected to solve any such prosaic problem as that on my dear little sister's really, truly birthday! Hans stared and I stared. Then I burst forth: "I've got a little sister, born this morning!" "Oh!" exclaimed Hans. Of course that put an entirely different aspect to the affair, and he added, "I'll fix the milk fer yer!"

I watched him put two thin manila paper bags together, one inside the other, dip the long ladle into the milk can, pull it up, and pour the contents into the double paper bag. Sometimes you would receive twenty for your quarter, and sometimes you would get only six or seven. On one occasion when I had been sent to the store for eggs, I stubbed my toe on the way home and fell flat, with the eggs under me!

When I handed her the improvised paper receptacle, and said, "Here's the milk!" the dear woman was rendered speechless. I was told long afterward that this climax to what had been anything but a perfect day for her, did make her speechless with laughter, for her sense of humor was keen. It never occurred to me until years later that I had done anything unusual in carrying a pint of milk home in a paper bag! At all events, the incident is one of the family traditions.

I sometimes wonder what would happen today if I walked into a grocery store and asked for a pint of milk in a paper bag; I also wonder, as I look at the orderly shelves, the multitude of canned and bottled goods, the fruits and vegetables arranged in designs to attract the eye, the refrigerator with its ice-cold milk and butter, the tiled floor, the white-clad clerks, the extreme cleanliness, if it is any jollier or more interesting place than that little old corner grocery.

As I ponder this, I am inclined to suspect that perhaps Campbell was right when he said, "Tis distance lends enchantment to the view."